

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE



NEW YORK, NEW YORK OCTOBER 9, 1968 #109

PEACE BREACHERS

From left to right: Norman Jenks, Allen Young (standing in for Sheila Ryan), Sally Lasselle, Dyino Pabon, Peter Cawley, George Cavalletto (only half there), Victoria Smith, Miriam Bokser, Thorne Dreyer, Chuck Pasternak, Dan McCauslin.

!!!Lurid details inside!!!

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New Media Project, Inc.
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STAFF COLLECTIVE: Susan Adelman, Miriam Bokser, George Cavalletto, Thorne Dreyer, Norman Jenks, Sally Lasselle, Dan McCauslin, Paul Millman, Sheila Ryan, Nina Sabaroff, Vicky Smith, Allen Young.

AFFINITY GROUP: Peter Birnbaum, Michele Clark, Jennifer Disbrow, Bill Freeland, Manny Frishberg, Clive & Ita Jones, Fred Katz, Mark Kramer, Fred Mason (returned vacationer), Art Rosenblum, Barbara Rothkrug, Paul Samberg, Margie Stamberg, Cliff & Harlow.

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CUBAN STRAGGLER: Connie Lanham

JERSEY ADVENTURER: Peter Cawley

NOTE TO dear departed faint-hearted beloved EDITORS;

WE PLAN TO VILIFY, IN OUR NEXT PACKET, THOSE OF YOU WHO DO NOT GIVE US OUR DUE. INTO THE DUNCE CORNER !!!!! IF OUR P H O T O S ARE NOT CREDITED TO LNS & THE PHOTOGRAPHER !!!!! IF OUR STORIES ARE NOT CREDITED TO LNS & THE AUTHOR.

AROINT THEE, WITCH

Cover photo of victims us by Fred Katz/LNS, who let forth with cheers and hoorahs in our behalf. You will remember him also as bringer of sexy pictures from Sweden (not Switzerland as we have been writing), and builder of darkroom & copy camera.

A NOTE TO DISTURBED EDITORS: We are learning the copy camera, and have in our possession an 85 line screen. To be sure, this is good news for you. The cover and back cover were done on this camera, with this screen. If the quality is somewhat lacking, dig man that we are learning & by next packet it should be perfect. The other photos in this packet are still on the 133 screen of our commercial copy cats.

LOOK! WOW! NO MORE TEMPORARY ADDRESS. OUR REDRESS WAS GRIEVANCED! ! ! ! ! 160 Claremont Avenue

***** 1 6 0 C L A R E M O N T A V E N U E *****

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE
PAID AT NEW YORK, NY

GI SANCTUARY: NO BALM IN BOSTON

by Sharon Shelton

LIBERATION News Service

Boston, Oct. 9 (LNS) -- Early Sunday, October 5, federal officers broke into Boston University's Marsh Chapel and took away AWOL Pfc. Ray Kroll. What the feds left, however, was a growing radical movement that may ultimately result in the seizure of the B.U. administration building.

A pamphlet published by the Marsh Community Committee to Write a Leaflet reflects the expansion of issues from the original question of sanctuary:

Ray Kroll asked for our support in his fight against the military. We answered with a resounding Yes. This support, however sincere, remained only a symbolic gesture...we believe that it is our job to make it impossible for the government to wage these unjust wars. As a start we must end university complicity with the armed forces.

The leaflet's demand for immediate removal of ROTC from the campus and for a university position on the war in Vietnam were approved Tuesday by a group of more than 500, who also called for community control of Marsh Chapel. A Friday noon rally was chosen as the deadline for either university compliance with the demand or a mass seizure and occupation of the administration or the ROTC building. It is the Friday rally, many feel, that will determine the actual level of radicalization that has been developing since Kroll sought sanctuary in the chapel on October 1.

The extension of issues from the original concept of sanctuary was a slow and difficult process for members of what now is called the Marsh Chapel Community. At first, individual SDS members who tried to introduce questions such as university complicity with the military were hissed down by a crowd who complained that "SDS didn't care about Ray." But if SDS didn't love Ray, the Community's feelings bordered on adoration, and for a time, their analysis tended to center almost completely around the 18 year old soldier. The words of theology student Preston Price reveal the original focus of the demonstration:

The issue is very simple. Ray Kroll does not want to kill or be killed. His government wants him to kill and risk being killed. Ray seeks sanctuary.

However, as the days passed, and more and more protesters made the chapel their home, a strong sense of community began to develop. B.U. students discovered that for some reason it was nicer to sleep on stone floors in their own community than on the softer beds of University controlled dorms. Legal observers, a medical squad, door patrols, and a clean-up crew were organized to take care of the group's needs. The rest of the time was spent in endless discussion of confrontation tactics, listening to rock music, watching guerrilla theater, and sharing food. Student Congress even moved its meetings to the chapel to express its unity. A B.U. professor, John Clayton, described the experience:

We sang. My right hand rose in a peace sign, my left in a fist. We shared blankets or cokes or apples; I felt as if I'd come home; I also felt like saying Paradise is not enough in a world that isn't Paradise for most people.

Although it was then impossible to determine the feeling of the mass of demonstrators, some of the speakers at least came to share Clayton's concern that this sense of community was not enough and could not be isolated from society outside. Most people looked to the confrontation and its aftermath as a gauge of whether the majority was really engaged in more than granting Kroll sanctuary and symbolic support.

The answer came quite suddenly when at 5:30 a.m., Sunday morning, sleeping protesters were awakened by a voice over a bullhorn that announced, "This is the FBI."

"Good morning, FBI," a speaker answered, as persons began to take their places around the altar and in the aisles to impede the feds' movement through the church. Although they were not using clubs, the agents removed demonstrators by picking them up and throwing them against pews or by simply stepping on them. Upon reaching the altar, the FBI discovered that Kroll wasn't there and made their way to the second floor where he slept. On the way, according to the B.U. student congress newspaper, agents smashed down a door leading to a control booth where WBUR and WIEU were taping the event. Once inside, they pulled the plug from the recorders and ripped up the tapes to prevent a record of what was happening.

Kroll was immediately carried out by 150 agents, followed by the band of demonstrators singing We Shall Overcome. Once he was taken away, the community lowered the flag to half-mast and returned to the church to analyze what should happen. After a report that the flag had been removed at the orders of the administration, the crowd returned to fly a second one and this time added the black flag of anarchy.

Black bunting also was hung from windows of the sanctuary and extended from the steps across the plaza and into the street. By this time, it was obvious that people were there for reasons other than granting sanctuary to one AWOL soldier. But as yet there was no catalyst to renew a sense of struggle.

It didn't take long, however, for that catalyst to appear. The University administration, which had played it cool throughout the week of sanctuary, apparently became alarmed when the movement didn't end with Kroll's removal. Thus, when the community returned to Marsh Chapel Monday night to continue evaluation of the week of protest, they found the building locked by order of the administration. The meeting was moved to Hayden Hall, where possible demands and goals were debated and money was raised so that the B.U. News could give special coverage to the demonstrations. The community turned full attention to the University's role in the war effort.

One other incident which further invigorated the movement at Marsh Chapel came from the far right. Tuesday, a group of 200 students marched to the Boston Commons to protest George Wallace's campaign speech. On their way back to the University, the group was joined by more and more sympathizers who eventually found themselves in the sanctuary. It was at this meeting, finally swelling to over 500 persons, that the Friday rally and the list of demands were ratified.

Through presenting these demands, the community has shown a growing sophistication in political awareness. Whether B.U. students are ready to occupy their administration building, though, will be the real test of whether the radicalization that went on in Marsh Chapel has had time to produce a real and active commitment to social struggle.

PAGE B

POLITICAL TRIAL IN BALTIMORE

LIBERATION News Service

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9 (LNS) -- The trial of the Catonsville Nine, who on May 17 burned Catonsville draft board files with homemade napalm, is underway here.

The defendants include Fr. Daniel Berrigan and Thomas Lewis, who are now serving six-year sentences on a 1967 conviction for a similar action.

The May 17 action occurred pending the sentencing of Fr. Berrigan, Lewis and two others on the original protest in which three pint bottles of blood were poured on Baltimore draft records. The charge was mutilation of Selective Service Files.

As defense attorney William Kunstler, Jr. carries on a fight in the Federal Post Office courthouse, crowds of anti-war demonstrators called together by the Baltimore Defense Committee and the East Coast Resist execute supportive actions in the streets.

Kunstler and five other defense lawyers are acting with the understanding that the trial is a fraud, and justice impossible. They refused to examine the jury, forcing the prosecution and judge to pass judgment on and disqualify some prospective jurors. Kunstler said they might as well "pick the first twelve." The nine maintain that no jury can sit in objective judgment, as the motives of the Nine are as relevant as their acts.

Judge Roszel Thomsen, as usual, has ruled out discussions on the propriety of the war, and the character of the defendants.

He maintains that the only issue is "whether they did the things they were charged with in willful intent." And there is no doubt about that, as the defense readily concedes. Twelve representatives of TV, radio and press were notified by the Nine in advance, and recorded the napalming of draft files on film. "The defendants are proud of it," Kunstler explained in his opening address. "They think it's one of the shining moments of their lives."

Street action began Monday, when a coalition of 2000 militant Catholic clergymen, pacifists, liberals and other movement people staged a

more.....

protest march culminating in a rally at the Baltimore War memorial. The route was lined with supporters and hecklers. Jack Carroll, noted Baltimore Nazi leader, led the badmouthers. The cops were "relatively good," and even made trouble for the rightists. Evening forums and raps featured Bishop Pike, Noam Chomsky, Howard Zinn, Arthur Waskow, et. al.

Tuesday, the street supporters visited members of local draft boards. Although they had little success in carrying out their intentions, they put board officials up-tight. "They looked upset and slammed doors in our faces," as one visitor to the public offices reports. The site of the trial was picketed. A coffin symbolizing the dead in Vietnam was delivered to the Baltimore Customs House, where the draft board is located, and a receipt for it was delivered to the pallbearers.

Wednesday afternoon, pickets returned to the trial. Workshops were held on diverse radical subjects including Women and Peace and Underground Media. Rennie Davis, Howard Zinn and E. Ahmed took part in the action.

As in Chicago and Boston, Baltimore demonstrators have found that by continuing activities over a period of days, a feeling of community solidarity is created, boosting morale and strengthening the city movement. "I was feeling down about the election scene, but this week has encouraged me tremendously," said the sister-in-law of a Baltimore Free Press columnist.

-30-

FROM THE CATONSVILLE NINE:
GREETINGS

Liberation News Service

Friends: A month or so ago, I asked Sister Corita to design an invitation to the trial of the Catonsville Nine. Corita, who consents to almost anything, agreed to this one too. Then we had second thoughts. It occurred to us how expensive it would be to send, absolutely first class, our invitation to all those hundreds who have made the past months bearable, and who by their friendship would make even federal prison a form of freedom.

It is practically impossible for Corita, as everyone knows, to produce a design of less than four delectable colors. It is also beyond our financial resources to do justice to her rainbow imaginings.

Therefore (as judges love to say) we have judged it would be more in accord with 1) our poverty, and 2) the poverty of our brothers throughout the world, to send this letter instead. It is written in strict black and white, inviting all our friends to the proceedings in Baltimore on Oct. 7 and following. Those who wish to do so are invited to wear black armbands in honor of the Vietnamese war dead. But whatever you wear, come in joy, as a sign of life. We will welcome you in the same spirit.

We promise all who come a good time in the company of love and courage, "legal" proceedings that will blow your mind and open your heart, free housing if you call 889-0065, 235-3530, or 243-7344 (all area code 301) within a reasonable time, a defense proceeding that defends you, a prosecution that prosecutes you. What more could one ask, after Chicago, before Nov. 5? We think you know what we mean. As the Lord once said (we paraphrase, with apologies to the sacred writers), "We go to prepare a place for you."

Finally, I dedicate a poem to all we love, who understand that a poem is always personal, always an invitation. Please be invited, personally, and read you as run, toward Baltimore.

Peacemaking is hard,
hard almost as war.
The difference being one
we can stake life upon
and limb and thought and love.

I stake this poem out
dead man to a dead stick
to tempt an Easter chance
if faith may be
truth, an evil chance
penultimate at last

not last.
We are not lost.

When these lines gathered
of no resource at all
serenity and strength,
it dawned upon me--

a man stood on his nails
an ash like dew, a sweat
smelling of death and life.

Our evil Friday fled,
the blind face gently turned
another way, toward life
a man walks in his shroud

Dan Berrigan, S.J.
for the Catonsville Nine

-30-

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9(INS) --Monday night, police turned trained dogs loose on a crowd of black hecklers at a Wallace rally. This gave the lie to the "restraint" of the Baltimore police in connection with the better publicized Catonsville Nine demonstrations.

One victim required 17 stitches to close dog bites.

Cops claim they heard the crowd was on its way to make trouble at Howard University--they were only protecting the black community. Tuesday, when a group of demonstrators started to march on police headquarters, to protest the incident, they were met by a cop who told them, "Instead of protesting, how would you like a demonstration of how our dogs work?" The group declined his offer.

-30-

HUAC CIRCUS PULLS UP STAKES

by Dan McCauslin
LIBERATION News Service

Washington, (INS)--The Capital's fading inquisitional sideshow abruptly pulled up stakes Friday in the middle of a lack-luster performance so its members could slip back to the hinterlands and stump for anti-communist votes.

The House Un-American Activities Committee has adjourned until December after an anti-climactic four-day charade in which acting chairman Richard Ichord played a mean series of gavel rules and the uncooperative witnesses paraded in and out at will.

Some of the seven witnesses who were called to testify on their roles in the freaking-out of the city of Chicago during the Democratic Convention think HUAC may never reconvene on this issue. According to their reading, this session was simply a pre-campaign ploy for law and order votes in the coming elections.

Others among them of a more paranoid and maybe realistic bent, sense a real crackdown in

December. If the elections take a swing to the right as the polls predict, then HUAC might easily find itself armed with a popular mandate for the suppression of the new left.

Friday's final HUAC session, although one of the week's most hectic, seems to justify the more hopeful analysis. Abby Hoffman's lawyer, Jerry Lefcourt, was hustled out early in the morning when the committee apparently lost control of its own cops.

Ichord gavelled incessantly as Lefcourt protested Hoffman's arrest and overnight confinement, but had given no order for ejection when several cops grabbed the lawyer by the elbows and hustled him out of the hearings. All the other uncooperative witnesses and their counsels followed in protest.

To get back for the afternoon session, Ichord read into the record what amounted to an apology for the conduct of his pigs. They had not quite kept up with the sudden liberal metamorphosis of the committee. The old gavel-'em-down, haul-em-out and lock-em-up tactics were replaced with a more patient, paternal attitude; but the liberal line there, like everywhere else in the country had never quite sifted down to the cops.

Hoffman and his wife Anita were both busted Thursday on the steps of the hearing building. Abbie's American flag shirt upset the authorities at the door while Jerry Rubin, bare-chested in a Viet Cong flag cape ran around during the bust untouched.

Abbie's bail Thursday was set at \$3,000 and he was held overnight after it was posted. Then he was released not to his lawyer but to Federal Marshalls and held by them until the hearings began Friday.

In the morning session Jerry Rubin got a few licks in when he rose to offer the committee a report on a Nazi raid on his hotel room during the night. Over the crack of the gavel he told of the teargas sprayed through the keyhole and of the swastikas and death threats pasted on the door. He then offered to tell all about the Yippie conspiracy and even had a Washington telephone book ready to read a few hours of Yippie membership into the record.

That afternoon Quentin Young continued his testimony from the previous day. For over a half hour he toyed with the committee listing irrelevant data concerning preparations made by his Chicago

medical group. Young played the responsible professional and the committee, the concerned liberals, until one of them got hung up on a one thousand dollar loan he had made to Rennie Davis to open the Chicago Mobe office. (Yes it really was a conspiracy.)

Bob Greenblatt was then recalled and questioned about his recent trip to Hanoi and Prague. The committee produced a letter from Tom Hayden that had been in Greenblatt's briefcase when he was busted on a phony drug charge upon his return to New York from Prague.

The letter's content had nothing to do with Chicago, but, to most of those present, this resourceful evidence-gathering was the most sinister indication in the four days of HUAC's will to survive. Their successful collusion with federal, state and local authorities to obtain evidence, however tenuous, shows their continued determination and the breadth of sources still at their beck and call.

Legally, HUAC may be up against the wall itself this Friday. All the committee members and the three Chicago marks who testified for them will have to answer subpoenas at a show cause hearing on the eighth. The hearing could turn into a trial of HUAC's constitutionality.

But an election landslide and the name change (House Internal Security Committee) which Ichord is already planning for the committee, could easily side-step the legalities. The show this week may have been an electioneering farce, badly plotted at that -- Davis, Hayden, Hoffman and Rubin never testified -- but when the backlash comes, HUAC, by that or any name, will have a hand in the flogging.

-30-

MARINES DIE NEEDLESSLY

CON THIEN, South Vietnam (LNS)--Glory-seeking generals are causing unnecessarily high casualties among U.S. Marines in Vietnam, according to an article by Zalin Grant in the current issue of New Republic.

Grant reports that the generals are "hung up on blood-and-guts maneuvers lifted from W.W. II and Korea manuals," while "many young Americans die needlessly." Army units are replacing the Marines, the author says. -30-

4 by Ita Jones
(LNS)

And why not make a night
vibrate with rain
in which one can pretend that spring
the gentle gasp of life
becomes once.

On such a wet then I will want
to share white sugar and a pale green tea
I'll come and carry
fresh of pine
and dewy cunt with me.

By way of a change
the night became a pot of ferns
aware of me,
your hands
became a cross between a stranger's and my own
stroking
my black triangle cat.

* * *

I am the other
brownly made
eating an apple
waiting for winter and new sleep
with you.

Wait while I age,
for you
I want to be as old as my old shawls and
threaded lace,
the pine tree at the step
the mountain in the dusk
the final fall of snow the night of which
the bells will push and pull the whole sky
over us.

In the morning rain my vision trembles;
my eyes suspect I have another face.

* * *

NEW YORKERS PROTEST THE HUMP

by Charles Pasternak

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK, N.Y., Oct. 9.(LNS)-- Tonight Hubert was in New York City to greet the Liberal Party and accept its endorsement for his faltering campaign. While the Hump was inside the Hotel Americana putting down Nixon and Wallace, dozens of anti-war groups and hundreds of street kids were outside on Seventh Avenue protesting.

There were approximately 1000 demonstrators in all and at least as many cops in the area-- on the street, on rooftops, waiting in regular New York City buses, and hidden below ground in several midtown garages.

The demonstration began at 7 pm, and for an hour everything was cool. There was a lot of excess energy around (with thoughts of Chicago still lingering in the backs of many minds). However, any thought of confrontation seemed impossible because of the incredible number of pigs in the area.

At about 8:30, the evening's action began. The Hump was soon to arrive--so the New York pigs decided that all the VC flags, street kids, white-coated medics, and anyone else opposite the Americana were sort of littering the street by just being. There was a changing of the guard and the Tactical Patrol Force (NYC's special headbusting squad) took over from the regular precinct cops. Some twenty or so mounted pigs were also moved in--and a small scale police riot broke out as the pigs charged the crowds of demonstrators. Mounted cops drove us on to the side streets, and for the time being the area opposite the hotel was clean.

The crowd split up into small groups, some walking two blocks to a big Humphrey storefront, others lighting up trashcans (one of the new symbols of the street rebellion), still others generally mucking about in the area.

In all, there were 21 busted, and five cops were reported injured (including one cop pulled from his horse). Oh yes, Pigassus Pig (the Yippie candidate for President) was also busted early in the evening. Something about "creating a dangerous situation."

One of the major gripes of the evening came from a couple of the local streetwalkers. They complained that the cops were moving people through the streets so fast that their business was way off.

In the next two weeks, Tricky Dick and Georgie Porgie will be in town and further demonstrations are planned. It will be interesting to see what goes down when Wallace is here, as it is generally known that he has widespread support among New York's finest.

-30-

HUBERT THE REBEL

"I'd hate to be stuck in a fourth floor in a tenement with the rats nibbling on the kids's toes--and they do--with the garbage uncollected--and it is--with the streets filthy, with no swimming pools, with little or no recreation.

"I'd hate to be put in those conditions, and I want to tell you, if I were in those conditions, and that should happen to have been my situation, I think you'd have had a little more trouble than you've had already because I've got enough spark left in me to lead a mighty good revolt under those conditions."

--from a talk by Vice President Humphrey to the National Association of Country Officials, July 18, 1966 (LNS)

NEW YORK DEMOS PLANNED

NEW YORK (LNS)--Nixon, Humphrey and Wallace can expect to get the Bronx cheer when they come to New York City.

Nixon will be picketed on Oct. 19, when he speaks at the Crystal Palace in Astoria, Queens, on the evening of Oct. 19. Wallace will get his on Oct. 24, when he speaks at Madison Square Garden. Both demonstrations are set to start at 7 pm, according to plans formulated by the Fifth Avenue Peace Parade Committee.

On Nov. 2, simultaneous actions are planned for the New York headquarters of all three candidates.

-30-

ohpleasemailusyourpapersandbegoodandsendusmoney
sowecansendyougoodiesandmaketherevolutionohyes!



TOP: Jerry Rubin's attorney, William Kunstler, as mouthpiece outside the Cannon House Office Building during HUAC's recent abortive hearings. Kunstler has also defended Rap Brown, and is now at work in Baltimore for the Catonville nine.

BOTTOM: Yippies put the finger on HUAC during counter festivities on the Capitol Mall, Friday. Later a festive band of Yippies marched on the hearing building with a rusty calliope, two elephants and a rheumatic yak. The group was denied admission to the circus.

BOTH PHOTOS BY GEORGE COHEN/LNS



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY
INCORPORATED

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE 19898

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

September 4, 1968

Liberation News Service
In care of Jenks
200 Claremont Avenue, Apt. 51
New York, New York 10027

Dear Sir:

Last November the Du Pont Company issued a warning which cautioned people against the practice of "sniffing" the contents of cocktail glass chillers. Since then this practice has spread to other products and so far this year, 20 deaths have occurred which are attributed to "sniffing."

We have issued another warning and ask your help in distributing this information through your news service.

I'd be glad to answer any questions you might have on this subject and would be happy to accept a collect telephone call (area code 302 774-5852).

Sincerely,

Thomas M. Lees, Jr.
Thomas M. Lees, Jr.

TML/ma



TOP: Jerry Rubin proselytising an unlikely constituency at the HUAC hearing. Actually, Rubin just told them his M14 is only plastic and they felt a lot better. It was one of the few light moments enjoyed by the capitol guards, however. They spent most of their time ripping off people's red, white and blue shirts and giving LNS and other unlikely media mites the bum's rush. PHOTO BY GEORGE COHEN/LNS

BOTTOM: OK Kids, here's your chance to converse with military, industrial Middle management. Why don't you call up this Du Pont cat and ask him all about those groovy freon inhalants you've been goofing on lately. Maybe he can even get you some Vietnam grass to warm up those chilly lungs if his Du Pont defoliants haven't burnt it all up already.

CANADIAN NLF OUSTS US AIRCRAFT RECRUITER

by J. S. Brown

LIBERATION News Service

TORONTO, (LNS)--American recruiters for the war effort have been having trouble on occasion in the U\$. Hence, when they need mercenaries, they are tempted to come to Canada for its large pool of trained and skilled labor, mostly trained at Canadian expense. For instance, Lear Siegler, a large aircraft maintenance contractor recently came to Toronto for a trial run at recruiting. They advertised for aircraft mechanics, helicopter mechanics, rotor mechanics for Viet Nam, Japan and the United States.

We of the Canadians for the National Liberation Front, Toronto Chapter, decided to call a demonstration for Monday, August 19, in front of the King Edward Hotel.

Our slogan was, "U\$ get out of Canada and Viet Nam, now!"

We feel that the U\$ sees Canada as a happy hunting ground for cheap ores, cheap manufactures and mercenaries for its imperialist wars. This is an intolerable insult.

Several obstacles hampered us. For one, the King Edward Hotel, one of Toronto's poshest, is located deep in enemy territory, near the Bay Street financial centers. A bad rainstorm hit just before the march and many activists were out of town on vacation. (Even with you Yanquis running us, some of us can still afford cottages, etc.)

The picket line protesting recruitment for Viet Nam was called on very short notice. Nevertheless about twenty staunch Canadian patriots (cum American exiles) showed up. The NLF flag led the march whose slogans were:

"U\$ get out of Canada and Viet Nam now!"

"No Canadian mercenaries for U\$ imperialist wars!"

Crowd reaction was frequently hostile, but we were deep in enemy territory. Working class; student or ethnic turf is more friendly to us than financial districts.

During the march, the manager of the King Edward Hotel called in our spokesman and showed him the books to prove that the Lear Siegler recruiter, Mr. Jerry Horn, had left. The manager said he did not know where the recruiter

had gone. This aroused our curiosity because a Globe and Mail want ad for the recruitment had stated that Lear Siegler would be there until Tuesday, August 20.

Early that evening the extent of our victory became clear. According to the late edition of the Toronto Star, the recruiter for Lear Siegler was booted out of the King Edward as soon as pickets showed up. The manager told the press that he did not like his hotel being picketed.

However, the recruiter vowed to return even if he had to recruit a trailer. Of course, we'll be there with our many progressive and patriotic allies to show the Yanquis that their recruiters better think twice before coming up here to recruit mercenaries. The company will have to call long distance to all the potential interviewees that were cheated out of their chance for big money in Viet Nam.

We regard this action as a victory and an inspiration for future campaigns against Yanqui intruders here in Canada.

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NOT FOR RELEASE IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

A MESSAGE FROM QUICKSILVER

by Ralph J. Gleason

LIBERATION News Service

Elmer "Fat Boy" Wheeler died the other day and the chances are you never heard of him, but Elmer was an American prophet, one of the founding fathers of this society.

He called himself the world's greatest salesman and he wrote books about it. His most important achievement, though, was to coin a phrase which has had a tremendous impact on the practicality of American life and which was the medium becoming the message long before McLuhan broke into print.

Elmer Wheeler made a fortune out of the phrase "sell the sizzle, not the steak." It was the father of McLuhanism and is the guiding principle of 99% of all the advertising on TV and elsewhere. Promise her anything but give her you know what. And blah blah blah.

Brought up in this culture, altogether too many sharp heads go for the sizzle and not the

steak altogether too much.

The most prominent and current illustration is all the to-do over record business contracts which rock bands are busy signing. They are all asking for huge advances and all kinds of concessions on the theory that if you can get the record company into you far enough, it will have to work hard to get out, a basically hype theory.

As a result, record companies are promising all kinds of things to bands and spending a lot of bread on purely symbolic gestures. Despite the fact that every week proves it, you don't make hit albums by buying ads, you do it by making music.

However, a new thing is being tried out by The Quicksilver Messenger Service and Capitol Records which, if it works, will be one of the most revolutionary ideas in record promotion ever tried.

Instead of spending the budget on huge ads in the trade papers, fancy disc jockey kits and displays for dealers, Quicksilver persuaded Capitol to apply that money to the transportation of the band on a ten city tour where they will play free concerts, rather than just make personal appearances in stores and at radio stations.

The Quicksilver free concert idea stems directly from the free concerts which have been a feature of Golden Gate Park in San Francisco for two summers and are now being presented in London and in New York.

The Quicksilver tour will combine regular ballroom and club dates with the free concerts, mostly on college campuses and mostly under the auspices of the underground FM stations in the area.

Traditional promotion tours for individual artists or groups have always centered around signing LP's at record stores and rapping with disc jockeys at radio stations.

Never before has a band set out under the sponsorship of a record label to appear free in order to promote the band and its albums. It's a most refreshingly new idea and indicative of the way in which the record business (as well as most of American society) is being changed by this generation.

The Quicksilver Messenger Service is leaving San Francisco in mid-October and will play its first free concert in St. Louis on either October 21 or 22. The next will be in Indianapolis at the University of Indiana on October 23 or 24. On October 27, the band will be at the University of Wisconsin at Madison and the next day they will play in Milwaukee,

On October 29 and 30, they will play the Granada Ballroom in Detroit and on the 31st, they will be in Cleveland, with a date in Pittsburgh later a possibility.

Commercial dates in Kansas City (October 19), Chicago (October 25-26) and New York (November 1 and 2 at Fillmore East) will be included in the tour.

Quicksilver, incidentally, is planning on recording a Capitol LP partially at Fillmore East November 1 and 2, and the rest of it later in the month when they return to San Francisco and play the Fillmore West.

From the beginning of the San Francisco rock scene, the Quicksilver has been one of the most community-minded bands. They have played innumerable benefits in the city and elsewhere and firmly believe in their music as a way of life as well as a living.

If this tour is successful, it will in all probability set a pattern in the rock world that will be followed by other groups in the future.

That would be nice, to say the least.

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FROM BEULAH TO JULIA--THE NEW TV STEREOTYPE

by Michael Jay

LIBERATION News Service

Paul Krassner once had an article in The Realist about the death of actress Louise Beavers, who used to play the part of Beulah on the television series of the same name. Beulah was a fat, dumb but loveable, black woman who shuffled around the suburban home of a benevolent white family, frequently saying, "Yes, Mister Harry," to the head of the family she worked for.

Those were the days of "Amos and Andy," and the civil rights movement was just begin-

ing to grow. It seems a lot longer ago than it actually is.

Anyway, the Realist piece talked about how Louise Beavers had been used. She was a college graduate, a good actress, and not particularly fat. She had to learn to speak like the Beulah character. They even made her gain weight for the part, a demand that was cruel and damaging to her health. When she died, the mass media managed to find a short paragraph or two to say about her. Krassner was careful not to put her down for the role she had played. It is not easy now for a black actor to get work. It was harder then.

The scene changes and television has to stop showing the "Amos and Andy" reruns and they will never produce another show with a character like Beulah. So for a couple of years they confined themselves to guest shots by Sammy Davis Jr. (I'm not talking now of "variety" shows, but of filmed series.) Then they tried Bill Cosby in "I Spy," as a faithful agent of U.S. imperialism.

The deaths of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy and all of a sudden television has a conscience. This year they have a whole crop of black actors and actresses in a variety of roles.

But the characters are all sterile. They have taken Sidney Poitier and adapted him for television. To watch Poitier movies you would think he never gets a hard-on. And TV has taken the whiter than white Poitier thing and is creating a new stereotype.

Instead of Beulah, we have Julia. Diahn Carroll plays the part of a widow with a small child who lives in a luxury apartment. In the course of her plastic life she encounters various mild indignities and the program makes its point that prejudice is no good.

Example: Her kid is missing so she calls the cops. Two cops arrive and instead of talking to Diahn Carroll they begin talking to one of her white friends who is visiting. See, they thought Diahn Carroll was the maid.

Example: In the same episode it turns out the kid isn't missing at all. He hid in the truck of the telephone repairman. The repairman, a young black man, drives the kid home and says

to him, "I could lose my job for this...." whereupon Diahn Carroll says, "That's really swell of you risking your job to bring my kid home," and the repairman replies, "I don't care so much about the job. I'm studying engineering at night school. Education is important you know..." and Diahn Carroll says, "Yes. Especially for us." Get the point?

Then there is something called "Mod Squad." It is about three cops who are supposed to be young and hip. One of them is black and wears his hair Afro. It manages to touch all bases.

Example: "When will these kids learn to run to a cop instead of away from him?"

Example: "How does a high school kid get himself a gun?" sighs the white hipecop. "It's easy, Pete," says his black associate, "you just walk up to the counter and buy it...just like bubble gum."

Example: The cops have just helped cause the death of a black high school kid who was mixed up in some stolen car ring. His girlfriend is thinking about quitting school. So the black hip cop who has disguised himself as a teacher to pump information from her (which helped lead to the death of her boyfriend) comes on as follows: "It's a crazy world, but at least if you stay in school you have a chance to make it." She seems unconvinced so he looks heavenward and says, "Some men see the world as it is and say 'why,' I see the world as it should be and say 'why not.'" Then he looks at the girl and says, "You know who said that?" And she says, "A great man and he died for it, too." (Robert Kennedy dies in June and in October they have him immortalized on "Mod Squad.")

There are others with more of the same shit. The point is that there are more black women in the country who have to sell their labor to white people to get by, like Beulah, than there are who live in luxury, like Julia.

And a really good TV show would be one about a black maid and what she really thinks and how she really lives. But that won't happen until the media belong to the people. And by then there won't be any black maids.

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BUILDING A BRAND NEW GHETTO

by Charles Giuliano

LIBERATION News Service

ROXBURY, Mass., (LNS)--Through the living room window, with its cliff top view, on a narrow Roxbury street, a giant crane and drill make their incessant racket. It is the background music for this article. Program yourself for an interminable roar, stop an hour for lunch, quit at four. Now and then you get a full blast from a dynamite charge.

We are surrounded by a little maze of streets, all of which are torn up at the same time. Each day, driving home becomes an obstacle course. We pray that our fragile axle will survive the numerous detours. Some streets were finished in July; they are still unpaved. A recent fire on the block got out of control, gutting the building before the Fire Department could figure out the route to the blaze. We stood there watching the house disintegrate while the sirens blared in the distance. The house which was unoccupied has since been unceremoniously dropped over the cliff.

All over Roxbury the story is the same: eviction, destruction, detour and noise. The kindest cut of all: after the complete destruction of Warren Square, including a beautiful old hotel, to create endless rows of Units, the Public Works Department glommed the statue of a Colonial Hero, Col. Warren. His inscription claimed that he was a brave patriot and fought at Bunker Hill. The Public Works Department, to disguise the outright theft of the statue, removed every trace of the statue's pedestal with a crew of jackhammers. Fortunately, the statue was recorded for posterity, as Avatar photographer Carole Morrissey published a photo of it before it was removed.

The band of men loading the statue was prodded, "Say, where you taking that statue, South Boston?" They responded "No, we're going to keep it safe in the park, in a room in the basement of the White Stadium, all wrapped up." Perhaps the mayor ordered it removed from the ghetto for fear that the revolutionary spirit of Col. Warren would arouse the natives.

The all-pervasiveness of the "project" is astounding. Units are cropping up everywhere, mostly in thick swatches like a superhighway or

a railroad, all strung along the same pipe line, nothing more than toilet fixtures with a cinder block box around them.

When Lyndon Johnson talks about Federal Housing, you know in fact that he is talking about Units. Bold signs put it on the line and are signed by the Honorable John F. Collins, Mayor of Boston, followed by a few newer ones that say the Honorable Kevin White. Mayor Collins goes on record as the greatest land grabber and charlatan in the history of the city since, perhaps, the Last Hurrah.

The Units are what in New York terminology are called studio or "efficiency" apartments: mini-stove, mini-refrigerator, a sleeping loft and a square box living room. Even by New York standards these Units would seem small. Laid end on end for miles, with but a single thickness of cinderblock between you and your neighbor, imagine the sound.

To this moment, Boston has never had a true slum. Roxbury is spread out over several hills and the style of dwelling favors single houses, many of them quite old, and here and there blocks of apartments built in the twenties. The natural beauty of Fort Hill is now threatened by blocks of Units thrown in wherever a speculator can find a large tract of land.

At least 80% of the construction is still in progress. To date, Roxbury has been low key and cool. Once the Units are occupied, one can naturally expect an enormous escalation of tension as the community switches from a semi-urban to a hard core ghetto existence. The land grabbers, the low bid contractors, His Honor the Mayor and the bad concrete will have long since cracked. When things start to get up tight, the right wind, Louise Day Hicks style of Bostonians will demand Police Protection and Police Commissioner McNamara will get the Ghetto Power he longs for.

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LYNDON CHICKEN

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (LNS)--Stronger than a flaming politician, the movement was able to detain the President in his White House last week and prevent him from making a planned appearance in New York City.

L.B. Johnson was supposed to come to St.

Francis College in Brooklyn last Friday. But the Resistance found out about it and was able to work with the one tool of sabotage LBJ can't tolerate: Information.

The word about something big happening at St. Francis started circulating via various professors who were on to the heavy security measures. They phoned the Resistance, which in turn contacted some people in the media. A reporter for one of the New York dailies asked the school's PR office if someone was coming and received a confirming response. The college called the reporter back. They had talked to Presidential Press Secretary George Christian, who advised that if word of the President's trip was reported in the press, Lyndon would not come.

Nothing of the trip was published. But it seems that just the idea that the Resistance, the underground and overground media, and others in the movement knew of his plans was enough to keep Lyndon away.

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NOTE TO EDITORS: Hold the following story for release until Sunday, Oct. 13. Copy may not be altered. It is obligatory for editors to append the following line: "Reprinted with permission of The Guardian, independent radical weekly, N.Y."

FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TRACKS

by Julius Lester

LIBERATION News Service / GUARDIAN

If one were to judge from the actions and words of the left, the war in Vietnam and George Wallace are the overriding issues of the 1968 election campaign. Humphrey has become the whipping boy for all frustrations and cannot open his mouth without someone protesting the act. Wallace is always greeted by small groups of white and black demonstrators whose jeers and yells he turns to his own advantage in rallying his followers. Nixon and Agnew aren't even taken seriously, so bland they seem.

Because the movement remains hung up on getting the troops out of Vietnam, what is actually happening is the 1968 campaign remains blurred. While there is a growing minority who see the interrelationship of issues -- e.g. Vietnam and increasing labor strikes -- this minority has not been able to articulate or dramatize its point of view sufficiently to change the dominant

The Boys Home tenor of the movement.

Even more startling than the confusion presently rampant in the movement has been the total disintegration of the liberal establishment. So quiet is it that one wonders if perhaps it has gone underground, or merely thrust its head into the sand, from which it never totally emerged. Bobby Kennedy was killed and Gene McCarthy went off to the Riviera and Ted Sorensen, Richard Goodwin, et al., having no one to write speeches for, sat down beside the river, hung their heads and cried.

With the liberal establishment neutralized, the left awoke one morning to find the right peering in its window and was so frightened that it hastily pulled the covers over its head and held a long discussion over whether it would be more political to get up, open the window, and punch the right in the mouth, or if it should get up and pull down the shade, or whether it just wouldn't be better to stay in bed. And at last report the discussion was still continuing.

The issue of the 1968 election campaign is very clearly the rise of fascism. While the left and the liberals peer across the world at Vietnam, the Presidential candidates have recognized that the stability of the state and its ability to survive are the preeminent concerns of most Americans. And each is devoting the major portion of his attention to this. Wallace, of course, called the shot first. But Nixon and Humphrey, not wanting to be left out of a good thing, quickly stepped to the firing range, weapons in hand. The only difference among the three is the degree to which each is willing to expose his own fascist attitudes and that degree is only slight.

Yet, Wallace is the only one nobody has trouble identifying, because Wallace wants it that way. Nixon and Agnew are just as dangerous and almost as blatant, but Nixon is able to travel around the country like a king, with his daughter and David looking like Miss and Mr. Spearmint Gum, imploring the nation to chew its little troubles away.

This campaign has made one thing very clear: white people hate black people. In the Oct. 7 issue of New York magazine, an article on Wallace brings this out in the open. "It is as if somewhere, sometime awhile back, George Wallace had

been awakened by a white, blinding vision: they all hate black people, all of them. They're all afraid, all of them. Great God! That's it! They're all Southern! The whole United States is Southern!" (Malcolm had said it more than three years ago: "Everything south of Canada is South") The writer of the New York Magazine article concludes, "It is hard to resist arriving at the conclusion that an awful lot of people in this republic, from sea to shining sea, truly hate Negroes."

Most in the movement want to avoid facing this clear fact about the '68 campaign. Rap Brown put his life on the line to tell black people about concentration camps, and most dismissed him as being a little too paranoid. The black movement seems as oblivious of what the autumn of 1968 is about as anybody else. Rap has said, "If America wants to play Nazi, black people aren't gon' play Jew." That is not certain. It is not difficult to imagine black people boogalooing to the camps, yelling "pig" at the guards all the while. It would seem that the rise of fascism would be an issue on which blacks, the left, and liberals could join together. Each have their own reasons for doing so and no one would lose by such a coalition. It should be clear that whoever gets in the White House is going to do the same thing. Either way the issue is simple and it must be confronted, not ignored or run from. It is clear that we do not have a movement which can effectively combat fascism at this time. Therefore, we cannot allow the liberal to be neutralized, no matter how his ideology of reform conflicts with our impulses toward total change.

Tomorrow the liberal may be our number-one enemy. Today he is not. Tomorrow the white man may be the number-one enemy for the black (although it is by no means certain that he ever was, no matter who said so). Today, however, the enemy is an attitude, which, if it grows to its full strength, will make Nazi Germany look primitive in its scope and techniques. As hard as it may be for many to face that fact about their own country, that fact must be faced. It should've been faced yesterday.

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ONE'S GHOST HAUNTS GENERALS

by Alfredo Hopkins

LIBERATION News Service/GUARDIAN

RIO DE JANEIRO (LNS)---General William Westmoreland, the U.S. armed forces commander who couldn't bring off a victory in Vietnam, extended Washington's world-wide counter-revolutionary warfare to Latin America last month (Sept. 23 to 27) when he told fellow generals here that the Guevara revolutionary thesis "represents a real danger for the security and stability for all free people."

He thus gave notice that the tactics being used in Vietnam would be used in Latin America to prevent the outbreak of "other Vietnams" on the periphery of the United States. He backed that up with the not-so-disguised threat to send the U.S. army to intervene on the side of "fraternal American armies" should they be faced with "aggression."

But while he was beefing up generals from 15 Latin American countries on the latest anti-insurgency warfare tactics and applauding the "democratic spirit" of fraternal American armies, several thousand youthful demonstrators outside shouted, "Down with Imperialism!" and made it known that they didn't feel that the American armies are "democratic."

They dodged in between more than 1,500 well armed soldiers and policemen, sidetracked assault tanks and secret agents, turned over a few police cars, handed out pamphlets to the public, and escaped without injury.

Among other things, the pamphlets pointed out that: "General Westmoreland, General Meira Matos (Brazil) and all the generals that are meeting here this week are the generals of the armies of the exploiters and oppressors throughout the world. But a people's army could defeat them...only the victory of the oppressed is capable of bringing about a free and just society."

The scene was the eighth Conference of American Armies, which last year unsuccessfully tried to create an "Interamerican Peace Force" to justify invasions such as that in the Dominican Republic, assure the stability of the existing socio-economic system and give more confidence to U.S. investors.

Westmoreland was the featured speaker and

and his theme was his experiences in Vietnam and their application to Latin America. Nevertheless, at least some militarists didn't think the U.S. general had the "authority to speak about a technique that he failed at," according to Deputy Helio Navarro, who also launched the sensational charge that one of Westmoreland's missions in Brazil was to "assure the absolute tranquility of the rearguard of North American territory" through the establishment of nuclear bases in Rio Grande do Norte.

Few people were surprised that the government denied the charge, which originated from information given Navarro by Marshall Floriano de Lima Brayner, but a certain amount of suspicion was created by the fact that some of the meetings were so top-secret that only selected military officials had access to them. Furthermore, such bases would be convenient because the U.S. Union Carbide Corporation, with a monopoly on tungsten mining, has extensive operations in Rio Grande.

Another direct U.S. concern is for the security of a telecommunications system now being set up in the adjacent Amazon River area with the cooperation of the Brazilian army. The project would ostensibly dot the area with a communications system and open it to economic development. But it also gives Uncle Sam a pivotal point for observation and control of subversive activities in the center of the Latin American continent.

Since the 1964 military coup, which was aided and encouraged by the U.S., Washington has made no secret of its intention to use Brazil as a center of sub-imperialism in Latin America. And reactionary Brazilian militarists have gladly accepted that role. Any doubt about that can be cleared up by consulting General Golbery Do Couto Silva's analytic book on geopolitics. Minister of Information in the Castelo Branco dictatorship and considered a leading theoretician of the army group now in power, Couto Silva claims Brazil is destined to be an appendage to the U.S. and should accept that status because "there isn't any other alternative for us but to accept it and to accept it consciously..."

Under such conditions the U.S. can and is getting practically everything it believes it needs for the "strategic" defense of the continent, although, in view of the nature of revolu-

tionary struggle in Latin America, it is difficult to see the advantage of nuclear installations.

In any event, Westmoreland pointed out that among the lessons he learned in Vietnam was the necessity to "hide our operations as much as possible from the enemy," and the need to construct "what I call a 'strong nation.'" Translated, that means government of most of the continent by "democratic" militarists (witness the "elections" of Costa e Silva, Stroessner, Barrientos, Somoza) that favor foreign imperialism and dedicate themselves to "structural changes" and "social revolution" while freezing worker's wages, suppressing "extremism on the left and on the right" and assuring economic and political stability.

Westmoreland talked about psychological and military tactics and apparently won a lot of ground for the implementation of counter-insurgency strategy in Latin America. The generals concluded that "the Latin American armies have a profound democratic consciousness and a complete dedication to the development of their people." They also promised to increase indoctrination and training of troops in rural and urban counter-insurgency warfare tactics.

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NARCS GET THEIR SHIT TOGETHER

by Allen Young

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON (INS)--The Justice Department is getting ready for a crackdown on the "illegal sale and use of drugs," according to an announcement by Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

The nation's top cop recently announced the appointment of 30 key officials and the creation of 17 regional offices by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

This new bureau is part of a government streamlining move which entails the combining of two former agencies to undertake "massive efforts in enforcement, education, and research."

The two men chosen as Associate Directors for the new bureau are Henry L. Giordano, former Commissioner of Narcotics, and John Finlator, former director of the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control. Giordano, whose crusade against pot began three decades ago, will head enforcement, while Finlator

will supervise "other bureau functions."

It looks as if the Bureau means business. The top narc to watch out for is Edward J. Anderson, who will work out of the Bureau's Washington headquarters with the title of Assistant Director for Intelligence and Foreign Operations.

In fact, three of the seventeen regional offices are located abroad-- in Mexico City, Rome and Bangkok. This is not a new development; the Federal government has had narcs in these capitals for some time.

The supervisor for (insert name of regional area with offices in (insert name of city) is (insert name of narc) .

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(NOTE TO EDITORS: Below is the list of personnel for the 14 regional offices in the U.S. You can select the one nearest you, and fill in the blanks above--or print the whole list.)

Boston (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)--Richard A. Callahan, former head of the Boston Office of the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control.

New York (New York state, northern New Jersey)--William J. Durkin, former Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Narcotics.

Philadelphia (Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Delaware)--Edward T. Kelly, former head of the New York office of the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control.

Baltimore (North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia)--Frank G. Pappas, former District Supervisor in the Dallas Office of the Bureau of Narcotics.

Miami (Florida, Georgia, South Carolina)--William B. Logan, former director of the Atlanta office of the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control.

Detroit (Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky)--Charles G. Ward, former District Supervisor in the Chicago office of the Bureau of Narcotics.

Chicago (Illinois, Indiana)--Otto G. Heinicke, former head of the Chicago office of the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control.

New Orleans (Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas)--Jerry N. Jenson, former head of criminal investigations for the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control in Washington,

D.C.

Minneapolis (Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota)--Ernest H. Hall, former District Supervisor in the Minneapolis Bureau of Narcotics.

Kansas City (Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska)--John H. Windham, former District Supervisor of the Seattle office of the Bureau of Narcotics.

Dallas (Texas, Oklahoma)--Wayland L. Speer, Jr., former field inspector of the Western Division of the Bureau of Narcotics in Washington, D.C.

Denver (Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming)--John S. Healey, former head of the Denver office of the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control.

Seattle (Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana)--Ross B. Ellis, former District Supervisor in the Detroit office of the Bureau of Narcotics.

Los Angeles (California, Nevada)--Daniel P. Casey, former supervisory investigator in the San Francisco office of the Bureau of Narcotics.

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DRAFT BOARD MEMBERS PRESSURED

BOSTON (LNS)--A letter asking individual draft board members to reconsider their role in the Selective Service System has been sent to 200 members of draft boards in the Boston area. The letter, signed by various professionals and members of anti-draft groups, quotes a New Hampshire board chairman who resigned, saying he wanted "no further part in conscription of our youth in the cesspool otherwise known as Vietnam."

One draft board member replied, demanding that the senders of the letter "cease and desist from circularizing my residence with such scurrilous and insulting literature."

The organizers of the action plan to follow up with personal visits to board members. Further information and a copy of the original letter may be obtained from the Boston Draft Resistance Group, 102 Columbia, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139.

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TALKS WITH CUBANS (PART I)

by Saul Yellin and

Michele Clark

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note: Michele Clark, LNS reporter, just returned to the United States after a one-month visit to Cuba as a member of an SDS delegation. Saul Yellin is director of poster art for the Cuban Film Institute.)

It is not easy to be part of a revolution. It has changed us all. It has changed everything. People who built their whole lives around certain central things find that these things are no longer important--not at all. This is very difficult. The women -- not the young ones, but the ones about thirty--were brought up only to be married. With these big hips and small tiny waists -- these high heels they wear. They can hardly move. My wife tells me that when they go to do voluntary labor in the fields many of them cannot even get into the truck. They have to be pushed. They cannot move.

So for these women it is a problem to live where they are no girdles, no lipstick--if you have been brought up to need this. I am not talking about the young ones now -- but my generation -- in their thirties now. So these women are very unhappy. They complain. They are disgusted. It creates -- you know -- an atmosphere in the home. I have friends who are married to these women--it is very difficult. They stay because they are used to them or because, perhaps, they like them--but this creates a bad atmosphere and then they will say, oh well, this and that...they too become disgusted a little.

I think the sexual thing has changed completely, totally, though this is my opinion and others might disagree. I have seen them. I am talking about the young ones--they wear these big belts you know and after school they roll up their skirts. There are still many rules, you cannot do this and that -- hold hands and all these things--but I think that no one pays attention.

In the United States you must look a certain way. Tall. Thin. A certain kind of skin. I was there many times--studying. I have relatives there. The last time I was there was in

1961. We knew things would soon be getting... rough. So I went there to pick up a film we had developed. These women they have there for receptionists are like movie stars. They must be all dressed up. Frustrated movie actresses.

Here, that is not the case. You are responsible for everyone. Tall fat short thin black white. There, if you are not a certain way you are already on the fringe. I am not against having a good-looking receptionist. It is very nice. We have them at the Institute but it is not the same thing. We encourage them to study. I think every secretary here is studying something, a language, or is still in school. They are people.

You saw the UNEAC (Cuban Union of Artists and Writers) show at the museum? That is mostly older artists. I prefer the art done by some of the students from the National Art School. Those who were brought up completely since the revolution. They are doing some extraordinary things-- sixteen and seventeen years old. They have no prejudices, no --how do you say it --hangovers... from before. And it shows. Now I think they are setting up their exhibit in the provinces-- in Camaguey I think.

They enter the art school at about twelve. You see our teachers are always looking--always watching for--talents. They always look for who is good for what vocation. So if a teacher sees a child has a design talent he tells the parents. Then the child takes a test. There is a great attempt to include the parents in everything. If something has to be fixed at the school and there is a father who is an electrician, they call him up and ask him, or they call every once in a while to tell you if the child is doing very well in something or if he is doing very badly.

Here, you know there is a great security. Society protects you--and you know this from the time you are born. So it is not the same thing as in the United States where you have those pushy mothers who drive their children crazy. You do not have to worry about achieving more to have more because everyone has more or less the same. There is no danger of falling back, for instance, in your salary. But this is

a problem of socialism as well. If you are secure, you know, there is a tendency not to improve--so this must be dealt with. How do you keep up the energy?

The Jews? Most of them have left. There were about 40,000 here before the revolution. Now there are only a handful and they are mostly waiting to leave. Most of them were like my parents -- from Russia or Poland -- and came to Cuba to wait to get into the United States and then they stayed here. But they never considered themselves Cubans. My parents were not quite like this. By still, my mother would say: "Those Cubans..." like she was saying "the goyim."

They were mostly wealthy, very wealthy. But not powerful. They were not allowed in the country club or in the best restaurants. After the revolution Cuba had her first Jewish official in the government. They had their own schools. Almost like a ghetto--they lived in a certain section of Havana and nowhere outside Havana. And there is still one school left. It is the only one which has not been nationalized. They teach Uiddish there.

It is public now but only Jews go there and they have kept the same staff. I used to live very near the school but I would take my children all the way across town to school--I would never send them there. There are two community centers, where there are mostly old men. One of them has a kosher restaurant. It is the only private restaurant left in Havana. I have a friend, a girl in the militia, who goes in there to eat in her militia uniform, and they get so angry at her. All she does it on purpose.

Soon there will be only a handful. My brother left two months ago. He used to live in the States -- he was a doctor, first at Mt. Sinai, then in Chicago. But he didn't like the States so he came here. He is not one of those people who will say: "Oh, those dirty communists" or anything like that. He just couldn't take the shortages. He was a man who thought the most important thing in life was to live well--with comfort. So if the car broke down and he had to wait for the part for it, or if he

had to wait on line for the restaurant--not having things--he couldn't adjust to this so he left.

In the States those Jews live all together and are nostalgic for Cuba. But this is silly. If you have left a place you must not look back this way. But it is not easy to be an exile.

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CLERK CASTS CONTEMPT ON STARS & BARS

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (LNS) -- Flag Wavers Beware! The flag you wear may not be your own.

A policeman entered the New Yorker Book Shop in New York's upper West Side this morning, arrested 16-year-old clerk Al Leyva, and charged him with violation of General Business Law 136, "defacement of an American flag."

The flag in question was a 23" x 29" poster designed and distributed by the Resistance, with the title, "Because We Care." The poster is an American flag with a peace symbol replacing the block of stars, and signatures from various groups such as the National Mobilization Committee, Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, War Resisters League, the Catholic Peace Fellowship, Washington Square Methodist Church, Judson Memorial Church, Resist-Support-in-Action, East Village Other and the New York Free Press. Other signatures included those of Joan Baez ("awaiting the day we have a flag of humanity"), Benjamin Spock, Janis Joplin, Phil Ochs, Richie Havens, Pete Seeger and Jack Newfield.

The poster was removed from the window and Leyva escorted by three policemen to the police precinct where charges were filed. The charge carries maximum penalties of one year in prison and a \$1000 fine. Leyva is scheduled to appear in court October 14.

The flag has come of age, it would seem, and appears with equal familiarity not only in store fronts but also on people's backs. Abbie Hoffman and his flag were parted on the same day in Washington, D.C., when the Yippie leader was arrested as he entered a building where a subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee was holding hearings.

According to authorities, Hoffman's red-
more.....

white-and-blue shirt resembling an American flag was un-American and in violation of a law passed this year that makes it a crime to "cast contempt" upon the flag. His hearing is scheduled for November 20, in the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.

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WILLIAM BURROUGHS RAPS

Interview by Jeff Shero

LIBERATION News Service/RAT

William Burroughs, author of Junkie, Naked Lunch, Soft Machine, Nova Express, has control of English prose. Son of Burroughs Business Machine Inc., Burroughs alias Bill Lee, projects a conspiratorial image of the Universe. (The rulers of the planet will shrink history of human race onto microfilm, shove it up their ass, split in space ships. The earth blows up beneath them.)

Burroughs' forthcoming book, 7 Hertz, is based on his recent investigation of scientific research.

Burroughs has lived in London for the last years. He took part in the Chicago demonstration while covering it for Esquire. He was in the lines and was tear gassed in Grant Park. He observed that many people seemed to get "contact highs" and that tear gas didn't seem to be an effective weapon against determined people.

Burroughs has decided to move his apartment from London to New York so he can directly involve himself in the movement.

RAT/LNS: Do you see the kind of revolts going on in the Western countries now as reformist in nature or are they revolutionary?

BURROUGHS: I'd say revolutionary.

R: You think that in the end the struggle's going to be for power?

B: Well, I don't know about that. It seems to me to be the most anti-political revolt that I've ever seen and perhaps there's ever been in history. That is a revolt more aimed towards getting rid of something than simply substituting something else. When I was in college in the 1930's, there were only two alternatives--either you were

a Marxist or you were supporting the establishment. But these people are not, by and large, Marxists.

R: Were you a Marxist?

B: I was not, no. Because it seemed to me just substituting something else. I've never been a Marxist.

R: Do you think-you've written a great deal about the future- do you believe that it's possible to make a revolution which has decentralized character which is in some way determined by participatory democracy in the kind of age in which a technology is being developed which tends to centralize coordination, communication...

B: Yes, because by the very fact that we have this communication system, it can be decentralized to any point if you seize the - of course, the first thing for any revolutionary party to do would be to seize communications. Who owns communications now, controls the country. Much more than it's ever been true in history. Of course, that's always been a revolutionary maxim.

R: More important than the army.

B: More important than the army. Much more important than the army.

R: If the French students...had controlled the TV and the radio, do you think they would have been more successful, or won?

B: Possibly, if they had known exactly what to do with them.

R: And what kind of things should they do with them?

B: Well, there are highly developed techniques that are already in use. I've endeavored to describe some of them in this book I'm writing now. It's a little complicated to go into at this point. The techniques exist for manipulating the mass mind and they are very definite techniques.

R: More sophisticated than TV commercials.

B: Yes. Much more. But you don't really know what's going on on TV on a subliminal level. Of course they aren't allowed to use subliminal techniques any more. But simply as a matter of juxtaposition.

R: Well, in our country, you view the kind of development at Chicago where the press essentially

supported the demonstrations.

B: Precisely. There was an example of the students - the revolutionaries- winning an engagement by very definite steps to get the support of the press.

R: How do you see that developing? Because there has been considerable debate among the radicals..

B: Well everything really played right into their hands from the very first day when the newsmen were beaten up by police.

R: In Chicago, you see the deciding factor being that the press got beat up.

B: Certainly.

R: That doesn't give us much of a basis for coverage in the future.

B: No, but of course in Chicago we have this Mayor Daley who's left over from the 19th century, an old political boss with the sort of pig idea of authority at the end of a nightstick. He was already, I understand, prejudiced against reporters for some reason or other, was he not, hadn't he previously had some bad publicity?

R: I'm sure of it.

B: So there was a set-up that I don't think exists here.

R: What does it say about power, how it's exercised in the United States, if the people who run the Party in power, run the country, run the war, make such bad decisions about choosing the location for their convention, and choosing a strategy to contain demonstrations. Shows they're incapable, it seems to me.

B: Well, there's no question of that. No question of their inefficiency.

R: It seems to me that there are a lot of parallels between Chicago and Vietnam in that they applied the same strategy of massive pinpointing of force at every point of insurgency in hopes to eliminate the insurgency before it could grow. And they achieved exactly the opposite effect in both Chicago and Vietnam...were you surprised at the attitudes of most of the demonstrators?

B: No. The only thing that surprised me at all was that they seemed to be much more organized and determined than I had anticipated, coming as I had now from England. I've been away for three years now. Three years ago there was really nothing comparable. I would say that the whole

picture had changed immeasurably in three years.

R: That was a functional organization. It was organized not on a static bureaucratic level, where people gave orders down from the top.

B: Yes. There again was something I found quite impressive. And something that I had not seen before. Possibly something that has not existed before.

R: It seemed to me in Chicago there were a lot of people of liberal mythology. There were these kind of McCarthy kids who constantly said, "Well let's not be provocative towards the police, because they'll attack us." After the police had already attacked on five different occasions without provocation. It seemed that there was this whole residue of the liberal methods still maintained in a large part of the crowd.

B: True. That I agree with. But of course there's a tremendous contrast in my mind between, let's say, the old Communist demonstrations in the 19-30's which were also definitely organized to get incidents, create incidents. They wanted the police to fire into the crowd or do something like that. But there you felt it was all being run on an absolutely bureaucratic basis. This man gave an order. That man gave an order. There was no question of these orders right down the line--right down to the people who were going to be the incident. I didn't feel any sort of bureaucratic, hierarchical control, and yet, there was organization.

R: It's been thought a lot of times that the way the Movement in the United States is organized is a way that it's impossible for the authorities to contend with. Because, at any point, if they arrest a hundred leaders, it really doesn't affect the Movement.

B: Yes. Well you could see that from the results achieved. There's only one thing that has occurred to me and that is that the Yippies are rather too conspicuous.

R: How do you mean?

B: Well, they look like Yippies. Particularly to move from one place to another. Now, for example, anybody with a beard, anybody that looks like a Yippie is being turned back at the border of Mexico. They wouldn't let Allen Ginsberg in... until he went to the Consul. He finally did get in.

R: How important do you think the symbols of rebellion are?

B: It seems to me it depends on the state of the rebellion. When it gets to a certain point, the rebellion must go underground. How long does an underground last that has a uniform. Certainly to get from one place to another. If they want to get into Chicago or into another town, now what would the strategy be if this should start to happen in another city. The strategy would be to keep them out of the city. And how would they keep them out of the city? Because they would be able to spot them. Now if they all put on business suits and went into the city, by the time they were in there they could put on anything they liked. But to get in, they should look like anybody else.

B: Suppose they wanted to go to Mexico for a confrontation. If they did, that would be quite a different confrontation from Chicago. Mexican police are apt to use machine guns rather than clubs. But they wouldn't get in if they went there in a trailer truck with signs all over them and beards, etc. They'd be stopped at the border. Most countries in Europe are not letting them in now.

R: And you were inside the Convention Hall itself, too.

B: Yes, yes.

R: Did you ever talk to any of the delegates? Do you think they had any sense of the upheaval going on outside?

B: I didn't talk to any of the delegates. We tried to talk to Senator McCarthy and even tried to talk to Governor Maddox, but it was quite hopeless. You couldn't even get a call through to the Hilton. All the switchboards were jammed. Oh, I was there--it just seemed to me just a terrifically boring scene. You couldn't hear what was being said. And it was bullshit if you could hear it. But all the political reporters said the same thing. The speeches were just incredibly boring.

CAN THE RULERS RULE?

R: Do you think that people with power in this country have much understanding of the upheaval brewing beneath them, not just among the young

people, but among the blacks? Do they have a real understanding?

B: I would say on a top level, very much so. I think that power in this country is held by very, very few people. Very few indeed. The people like Presidents, and mayors and people like that do not hold power. They're only front people. The rich people have always let the politicians hold the ostensible positions of power so long as they did what they were told. And that has not changed a bit. The real orders are coming from an oligarchy of extreme wealth. And that would be very few people. And I think very definitely they know.

R: If that's the case, one can surmise that the eastern wealth was behind Nelson Rockefeller. And of course if Nelson was running for the Presidency you'd expect David Rockefeller and all the powers of the Chase Manhattan Bank to be behind it, and yet Nelson ran what could be called a pathetic campaign.

B: Well I don't think that you could assume that they ever intended to put in Nelson Rockefeller. I mean what they intend is not apparent at all on the surface.

R: And so the forces of contradiction move forward. What do you think is going to be the overall strategy of the people in power? How do you think they're going to try to handle it?

B: It's hard to say. They've never been as threatened as they are right now from so many quarters. My guess will be they'll start a nuclear war.

R: You expect that.

B: Yes.

R: With China.

B: Yes.

R: In concert with Russia or with Russia sitting it out?

B: If they can get a nod from Russia that they'll stay out. Because if they took on both Russia and China, we would be pulverized.

R: And the function of such a war would be to maintain their absolute power like they did during the McCarthy era, after World War II. To develop complete obedience.

B: Well, of course, as soon as they'd declared

war, it would be a police state, 100 per cent.

R: Would you call America a police state now-- with trappings--liberal trappings.

B: That's a difficult question. It's becoming more and more a police state. There still are forces in operation in opposition to the power of the police. And if it's what you might call a 100 per cent police state, that means that there are no forces of opposition.

R: At least overt opposition.

B: Or effective opposition. There may be an underground. But I mean there are no official forces. Nothing like, say, the civil liberties unions or anything of that sort to oppose this police power. There's very little that opposes police power in Russia. Their writers' union is I believe the strongest semi-official agency in opposition to police power in Russia.

R: The Movement forces in the country tend to identify with Third World countries. Countries like Cuba and Vietnam. As opposed to the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. And the kind of direction they'd like us to head is some way the direction that say, Cuba and Vietnam are trying to head. Do you think that's applicable at all?

B: Well, I think there's a bit of romanticism in it. After all, Che Guevara and Castro, really their tactics date back to the nineteenth century. Effective in areas which are a hundred years back like Latin America. But I don't think too effective in a highly industrialized society like America.

R: Is the outcome of our struggle based on the number of humans we can mobilize, or is it largely dependent on the new technology.

B: Well, I wouldn't say dependent on the new technologies. And rather not the people you can mobilize, but the number of people you can disconnect.

(PART TWO, NEXT PACKET....."LIFE WITH THE QUEEN")

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!!!ATTENTION: UNDERGROUND NEWSPAPERS!!!

The Heterodoxical Voice in Newark Delaware would like to initiate exchanges with friendly papers. Address: c/o Margot Gibb, Box 24, Newark Delaware, 19711. The more voices the better.

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LIBERATION News Service (#109) October 9, 1968

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NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (LNS) -- The crisis in Mexico has taken on a new dimension as a prominent Mexican political figure has expressed his support for the student struggle. Carlos A. Madrazo, former leader of the ruling institutional Revolutionary Party (PIR) expressed sympathy for protesters who "are being crucified."

A former student leader, Socrates Amado Campos Lemus, now being held in a military camp along with hundreds of other students, blew Madrazo's cover by announcing on October 7 that Madrazo and four other prominent Mexican political and literary figures were supporting the movement.

Lemus came under fire from some students who labeled him a "traitor" for making the statements to the press. It is believed that a great deal of pressure was placed on Lemus before he made the admissions.

Madrazo, who headed the PIR in 1965 and was removed because of his reformist tendencies, denied that he had played any role of active support, though he made his sympathies clear.

Incidents such as this make it obvious that the situation in Mexico involves much more than student unrest. The possibility of a basic split in the government which could lead to a civil war is certainly not out of the question.

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SOLIDARITY BOMBINGS

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8 (LNS) -- The Mexican Embassy in Brussels, Belgium was bombed Tuesday, October 8, in a show of solidarity with the victims of armed repression in Mexico.

* * *

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 8, (LNS) -- The Bolivian Embassy in Buenos Aires was bombed Monday, October 7, to commemorate the murder of Che Guevara.

Meanwhile, at the Military Officers club in La Paz, Bolivia, a cocktail party honored the officers who had ended the insurrection.

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Travelling undergrounders connected to papers (and news) are always cordially invited to stop in to visit LNS!

COPS STRIKE IN OCEAN HILL-BROWNSVILLE

by Charles Hightower

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (LNS)--Seven black residents were arrested this morning in front of Jr. High 271 in the strife-torn Ocean Hill-Brownsville section of New York. (It is this local school board which has insisted on its right to hire and fire its own teachers in opposition to the United Federation of Teachers. The teachers' union struck for three weeks in September in an attempt to force the local board to retain teachers fired last May.)

The arrested included one woman, age 25, who was beaten by the police "so badly she had a miscarriage."

An eyewitness account described the action as follows: A group of several hundred residents of Ocean Hill-Brownsville congregated around J.H. 271, where police were putting up barricades. On signal from a white police lieutenant -- "Get those black motherfuckers" -- police surged into the crowd of residents, hitting at will. After attacking the residents, white policemen were withdrawn and a line of black policemen was installed in front of the school.

The seven were charged with various counts. The injured woman was charged with resisting arrest and "first degree inciting to riot." Her name is Dorothy Morrow.

Among those arrested were Black Panther Lieutenant Ron Hill, also beaten, who was charged by the police with "first degree inciting to riot" and assault. Bruce Middleton, a member of the Black Caucus whose "head was split wide open" was charged with "inciting to riot," felonious assault, and resisting arrest. "Police picked the ones they wanted."

When the white police were withdrawn, the black police were brought up from the rear to man the line in front of the school. Black cops were facing black people from the community. Some of the community people began to taunt the cops with cries of "Come on over to our side, brother" and "Make a choice: the system or your black brothers and sisters."

Following the police attack, some 300 black residents marched through the streets of Brownsville to Jefferson high school.

The seven arrested were arraigned in night-court in downtown Brooklyn. They have all been released on \$500 bail. (Note: A man identified as Edward Fishman who had shown a badge from the Human Rights Commission while talking to one of the residents, was later seen with a policeman chasing Donald Lee, one of those arrested.)

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MASS. COURT A BIT RICHER:

"A TYPICAL CASE OF AMERICAN BLIND JUSTICE"

GREENFIELD, Mass., Oct. 5 (LNS)--Eleven members of Liberation News Service reluctantly pleaded guilty to breach of the Peace charges signed by Marshall Bloom and Ray Mungo in the District Court of Greenfield, Mass., last Friday morning. The guilty pleas were entered to avoid trial on kidnapping and extortion charges filed by the same group and punishable in Massachusetts by life imprisonment.

Both sets of charges grew out of the New York group's attempts on August 10 to reclaim \$12,000 in funds (from a benefit showing of the Beatle's Magical Mystery Tour), as well as the LNS press, collator and files, from a farm in Montague, Mass.

The day before that, Marshall Bloom and a few other members of the news service had raided the New York office and carted the equipment to a farm which had recently been purchased in Bloom's name and paid for with collective funds from the LNS benefit. The kidnapping charges were filed August 11. The New York group refused to file counter charges of embezzlement and theft even though advised to do so by their lawyer.

After a meeting of the judge, the county DA and the New Yorkers' lawyer (held before the trial on Oct. 4), the defendants were told that the charges would be reduced from kidnapping to breach of the Peace. They collectively decided to plead not guilty to the lesser charge.

Once in the courtroom, however, they were not only faced with breach of the peace charges, but with kidnapping as well. The judge said that he had expected a guilty plea on the lesser charge and if he didn't get it, the defendants would face immediate trial on Breach of the Peace followed by a hearing on the kidnapping charge.

Both sets of charges were then read and all the defendants pleaded not guilty to both. A recess was then called and the New York group was given five minutes to decide a very complex issue. A hectic strategy caucus ensued.

It was felt that the judge was clearly in a hanging mood and if crossed on his plea-copping expectations, would mete out stiff sentences on the breach of peace charges. The kidnapping charges, more legal fees and grand jury appearances would then still be pending. Also, members of the Montague group had publicly declared they would not testify on the kidnapping charges; however, one of them had phoned the New York office before the trial and threatened to take the defendants "through the pits of legal hell." There was, as well, a strong desire to get the whole thing over with.

So, a bitter and grudging concession was made to Bloom and the courts, and the pleas were changed to guilty on the second reading.

Fines totaled \$450. (In a tribute to male chauvinism, the judge fined the men \$50 each and the women only \$25.) Both sides agreed that the fines would be paid out of \$6,000 in disputed funds still being held in an Amherst bank.

Perhaps the most significant lesson to be learned from this whole affair is that once you start playing the Man's games, you're in for it. The way the court system works, guilt and innocence are irrelevant. It gets you by the balls and you have to pay. Justice is meted out through back-room deals. Attorney's fees, transportation costs and such set-up charges as breach of the peace amount to "convictions" even if no testimony is heard.

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MAIL GETS THROUGH

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (LNS)--A half-dozen large sacks of mail were delivered to the Liberation News Service headquarters at 160 Claremont Avenue by the U.S. Post Office on Monday, October 7th. The mail bags contained letters, copy and newspapers which had been held by the Post Office since early August. Regular mail delivery to the LNS office has since resumed.

The Post Office had been holding mail addressed to LNS in New York since Marshall Bloom filed a "change of address" form in August requesting that all LNS mail be forwarded to a farm in Montague, Massachusetts. This had been contested by LNS in New York and the Post Office had responded by keeping the mail for itself.

If anyone benefitted from this state of affairs, it was those nosey governmental agencies that enjoy reading other people's mail.

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AEROSPACE ZOOMS

WASHINGTON (LNS)--The aerospace industry, heart of America's military-industrial complex, has grown from an \$18 billion-a-year to a nearly \$30 billion-a-year business in the 1960's. In the past three years alone, aerospace firms, led by Lockheed Aircraft and General Dynamics, have received \$60 billion in Federal orders, most of them from the Defense Department.

Writing in a recent issue of the New Republic, Ralph Lapp, a military expert, points out the tremendous political pressure exercised by this rich industry.

"There are 1.6 million workers in the major aerospace industries," Lapp says, "and these together with relatives, friends and community beneficiaries of federal funds add up to around five million votes."

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BUFFALO NINE

BUFFALO, N.Y. (LNS)--Nine anti-war protesters face court action after federal agents, marshalls and police invaded a church and arrested them.

The arrests came after two draft resisters, Bruce Beyer and Bruce Cline, took sanctuary in the Unitarian-Universalist Church to make public their stand against being drafted for the war in Vietnam and against the increasing repression by Federal troops of black people.

Among the arrested individuals are three Vietnam war veterans.

The police used chains and blackjacks against the crowd surrounding the resisters. Bail was set at \$10,000. The Buffalo Nine Defense Committee characterized the bail as "so excessive as to constitute obvious repression and intimidation. Contributions can be sent to the committee at 937 W. Ferry, Buffalo, N.Y.

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QUICKSILVER MESSENGER SERVICE at the Filmore East.
See story on Page 1 about free concerts.

Photo by Miriam Bokser/LNS